

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES.]

Received up to 18th July, 1878.

POLITICAL.

The *Lauhi Mahfúz* of the 12th July says that the reader must remember that formerly a memorandum was published in Europe recommending the partition of the Turkish empire among the great powers of Europe. The object of the Congress, which at present sits at Berlin, is as it were to give effect to that memorandum. Only the thoughtful persons will understand this mystery. At first the European powers induced Russia to wage war against the Porte, and afterwards defrauded Turkey by a collusive dispute among themselves. They have acted like the man who pats another's head and eats his brains. The Turks, being a simple-hearted people, did not understand the deceitful game. They are still under the impression that the Congress will shortly expel the Russian army from their country, and grant them perfect independence, as they enjoyed before the late war. But they are quite mistaken. They should not have accepted the invitation to the Congress. They should have distinctly told the European powers that they

The Berlin Congress and Turkey.

Circulation,
90 copies.

would abide by the San Stefano treaty. What was still left to them by the San Stefano treaty is now being partitioned among the European powers. We are at a loss to understand why the Porte does not ask the European powers what was their object in insisting upon the whole of the San Stefano treaty being laid upon the table at the Congress. The Turkish plenipotentiaries should tell the powers that if they wish to discuss and amend the San Stefano treaty as they formerly declared to do, well and good ; but that if the meeting of the Congress was only intended as an expedient to deceive them (the Turks), they were not prepared to allow themselves to be fooled any further. With this they should have quitted the Congress. But the difficulty is that the Turks are a simple-hearted people. They still trust those very persons who have repeatedly deceived them. They at first objected to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, but the Congress afterwards prevailed upon them to accept the proposal. The Congress may have told the Turks that the two provinces would be restored to them when the Russians had evacuated the Turkish territories, and peace and order were restored in the country. But it is idle to hope that any thing which is now being taken away from them will be restored. All this is the result of the folly and mutual disunion of the Turks. May Heaven even now grant them wisdom and union.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbār* of the 13th July argues that the The Berlin Congress and conclusions arrived at by the Congress are more unfavorable to the Turks than the terms of the San Stefano treaty. The San Stefano treaty provided for the autonomy of Bulgaria, but it was also agreed that its rule would not be entrusted to a relative of any European power. But now Russia has proposed at the Congress that Bulgaria should be placed under the authority of Prince Charles of Roumania. This will increase the power of Prince Charles, while the political policy of

Europe is opposed to such accession of power to any State. It was also provided in the San Stefano treaty that the Turkish fortresses, situated in southern Bulgaria and along the banks of the Danube, should be dismantled. The Congress has decided that the Turks should simply evacuate the fortresses. These fortresses will be a source of great strength to the independent States of Bulgaria and Roumania. The Congress has decided to make over the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria; to grant autonomy to Roumalia; and to extend the frontier of Greece, while no mention was made of any of these things in the San Stefano treaty. In short no decision of the Congress tends to preserve the independence and integrity of the Turkish empire. But on the contrary it has partitioned the whole of European Turkey among the powers, as was mooted in Europe four or five years ago. If the partition of the Turkish empire was the secret object of the European powers, they should have done this before the late Russo-Turkish war, because in that case an enormous bloodshed would have been prevented.

The *Nér-i-Afshan*, a vernacular newspaper published by the American Mission of Ludhiana, of the 11th July, referring to the Turko-English convention concluded on the 4th June, whereby the Porte has ceded the island of Cyprus to England, and England has agreed to defend the Asiatic provinces of Turkey from the aggression of Russia, remarks that it is not known why the Sultan has ceded the island of Cyprus to England, and that without even consulting the European powers. It does not appear from any telegraphic news that the island has been ceded at the request of England. Moreover, she could not bring any pressure to bear upon the Porte at this time. Perhaps the cause of this cession is that Russia occupied Batoum on the 4th June without obtaining the consent of the powers, and that this was disagreeable to England; but

Circulation,
425 copies.

we have received no telegraphic news to this effect yet. In short the cause of the cession of Cyprus to England is quite unknown. A convention has been concluded direct between England and the Porte that England will protect the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, but we do not think that this convention will last for ever, because no very long time has elapsed since the treaty of 1856 but it has already been treated as a piece of waste paper without cause. The Sultan should bear in mind that when the king of Persia, who is a well wisher of Russia, and a claimant for the province of Khotour, will assail the Turkish territories, England will surely adopt some cunning policy, and there is no hope that she will aid the Porte in accordance with the terms of the present convention.

Circulation,
215 copies.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 14th July says that there is a wild tribe called Tabuk. If any man of that tribe commits a grave offence, a *panchait* is convened to try the offender. If the offender is convicted, he is immediately murdered before the *panchait*, and each member of the *panchait* selects and cuts out a portion from the body of the deceased offender and eats it. The same is the case at present with the sportsmen of some civilised countries. They stood aloof at first from the struggle—it is a well known saying that no misfortune or calamity reaches a secluded place—and now by their cunning policy they have seized a living game and are dividing it amongst themselves. Is this we ask what is meant by mercy, benevolence, and enlightenment, that the weaker party be pressed and his claims be disregarded?

Circulation,
275 copies.

The following article is extracted from the *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 8th July, received on the 12th idem :—

“What a pitiable position has Russia placed herself in? How much was she elated with her victories, and how anxi-

ous was she to wipe off Turkey from the face of the earth? Thanks to the powerful England whose interference has put a check upon the machinations of the wily Russian, who had at first forced the war upon the poor Turk. Turkey would have laid Russia at her feet and smashed her to pieces had Russia and Russia alone fought against her. The crafty Russian was too much for the straightforward and brave Turk, and he had with him Germany, Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria, and many others. So the poor Turk was overpowered not on account of any want of ability and strategic skill in military operations, for she had too well and too surely taught the Muscovite a lesson both at Plevna and at the Schipka Pass, not on account of any want of able commanders, for she had her Oşma Pascha, her Suleiman and Mukhtar, those able commanders whom the world has but lately so much admired. She was overpowered by the craftiness of the Russian, and by the numerous armies that were brought to bear upon a brave and well trained but too small army. The Russian army was marching to the very gates of Constantinople, Russia had her foot upon the neck of Turkey, and it was then and only then that she extracted from the helpless power those conditions that no other conqueror would ever wish to extract, and that no other nation, even though uninterested in the struggle, would ever wish to tolerate; and still there is Russia having every thing in her own way without consulting other nations. The latest number of the *Edinburgh Review*, with regard to the San Stefano treaty, remarks—The more we examine the preliminary treaty signed in February 19th at San Stefano, the more we are amazed at the monstrous concessions it exacts, and the still more monstrous results to which it would inevitably lead. We do not mean that we are astonished at the overthrow of Turkish authority in these provinces, for Turkey had no voice in the matter, and being utterly defeated she had to submit to the law of the conqueror. But even conquerors have hitherto

held in some respect the interests and obligations of other States, the rights of private property, and the law of nations. Russia has respected nothing that stood in the way of her own aggrandisement, and she has framed a treaty which is a barefaced declaration of her own undisguised and undivided supremacy. Thus we see that poor Russia cared for none at the moment she framed the San Stefano treaty and compelled Turkey to sign, which she was only too glad to sign. It is a very interesting spectacle to us, and even a very proud one too, for we are a part of those who inhabit the British empire, to behold lordly England going with authority at a time when one stronger nation has completely vanquished another, and demands of her the results of her hard won victories, and saying to the stronger power stop; you shall not exact those conditions; I shall not allow you to do that. If you do that without my warning, you shall know the consequences. Then poor Russia recoils and feels the weight of the stronger power. She now writhes with agony thinking that all the results of her hard won victories that have been gained at so much shedding of blood, the loss of so many human lives, and at the expense of such enormous sums of money, are gone, and that by one bold stroke of England at the eleventh hour. Thanks therefore to England that put a check upon the aggrandising desires of Russia for the sake of poor Turkey, and thanks to Benjamin Disraeli for having put the British empire in such an elevating and proud position."

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Mirat-ul-Hind* of the 15th July argues that the despatch of a contingent of native troops to Malta forms an epoch in the annals of British India. It has destroyed a strong prejudice which existed among the ignorant masses against the crossing of the salt waters. The writers of Indian history are in the habit of saying that by the battle of Plassey the English not only conquered Bengal but the whole of India. But the con-

quest was not complete so long as the prejudices of the natives lasted, otherwise the mutiny of 1857 would never have taken place. We now congratulate Her Majesty the Empress of India on the fact that India has in 1878 really become subject to the rule of Her Majesty. The Government now trusts the loyalty of the natives, and the natives are proud that the Government has appreciated their loyalty. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge inspected the native troops at Malta, and was satisfied with their drill and steadiness. There was a time when the natives were afraid of the Russians, and now the Indian contingent has frightened the Czar. The ten thousand native troops already sent to Malta are as it were only an advanced guard. Besides the British native army, the troops of the native States are also willing to go to Europe if necessary. In the end the writer urges that the native chiefs should pay a visit to Europe, and each of them should send ten or twenty intelligent boys from his State to England for education.

The *Marwár Gazette* of the 8th July, received on the 13th idem, after publishing a translation of the reply given by the Government of India to the petition of

Circulation,
110 copies.

The admission of Natives to European volunteer corps.

Mr. Cowasjee Dorabjee regarding the enlistment of native volunteers, says that those noblemen and gentlemen who love the profession of arms, and who are loyally attached to the Government, will welcome this privilege. They will now be convinced that the Government regards them as its subjects and relies upon their loyalty. They may be anxious to know what distinction will be observed among men of high birth and the common people, and what aid the volunteers get from the Government. There are some noblemen in Rajputana who, though they are not well acquainted with the English language, are hardly inferior in knowledge of English drill to European military officers.

Circulation,
135 copies.

The *Agra Akhbár* of the 14th July says that the *Bombay Gazette* contends that the armies of Native States are a source of great danger, and that the disbandment of those armies will be beneficial both to the paramount power and to the people, and that the troops, that now commit murders and robbery, being disbanded, the inhabitants of the Native States will enjoy peace and security. We regret to say that many considerations dissuade us from giving a full answer to our contemporary. However, being a British subject, it is our bounden duty to honestly criticise every thing which concerns the interests both of the Government and the people. We are not only opposed to the proposed disarmament of the Native States *per se*, but it is quite impolitic on the part of our contemporary to moot it at a time like the present. There is no doubt that the natives are at present so unfortunate that if they touch gold it becomes dust. The *Agra Akhbár* then proceeds to argue that the natives and the English Government are like a pair of true lovers. The Government, with its amorous looks, causes the people to flutter in restlessness. Some times some persons, who are frantic with love, address such terms as tyrant, &c., to their beloved Government, as a lover does to his mistress, and those persons (the Anglo-Indian journalists), who are not initiated into the secret of love, raise a hue and cry against them. The *Agra Akhbár* then proceeds to remark that, to say nothing of the past acts of loyalty on the part of the natives to the Government, as soon as it was known that the Government intended to send an expeditionary force to Europe, many regiments of native troops voluntarily applied to the Government to be despatched to Europe, and the native chiefs proffered the services of their troops. It is a matter of deep regret that any doubt should be ever expressed about the loyalty of India, the possession of which has made the power and influence of the British Government double that of any other power, which is famous for its

unparalleled fertility, and whose inhabitants have welcomed the Government as a guest, and made over to it every thing they possessed, and are so loyal that the Government rules over a population of two hundred and fifty millions with an army of one hundred thousand men. It is a matter of deep regret that any measure should be proposed which is calculated to displease the native chiefs, who are always ready to sacrifice their lives and property on behalf of the Government, especially at a time like the present. But Heaven be praised, the scheme about the disarmament of the Native States has not been approved by the Government. In reply to a question the Secretary of State for India stated in Parliament that there was no reason to interfere with the armies of Native States.

The *Vrita Dhára* of the 8th July, received on the 12th The *Bombay Gazette* and idem, says :—In an article published Maharaja Holkar. in our issue of the 24th June (*vide* the *Selections* for the week ending the 27th June, 1878, page 550), we pointed out how loyally are the native population and the native chiefs attached to the British throne, and how they have demonstrated their loyalty on many occasions. Since the mutiny of 1857, the English Government is well convinced of the loyalty of the natives. True, in order to exalt its own dignity, it some times arbitrarily adopts measures, in utter disregard of public opinion, which are not welcome to the people. But it never doubts their loyalty. The new Press Act forbids the publication of such articles as are calculated to excite race antagonism, in order that a friendly feeling and sympathy may grow up among the rulers and the ruled, and thus the Government may be strengthened. But we regret to say that some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries take a delight in repeatedly denouncing the native subjects of Her Majesty and the native chiefs. Every thoughtful person knows what kind of articles are in these days being published by the Anglo-Indian press about the

Circulation,
175 copies.

armies of Native States. But an article published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 28th June surpasses them all, and is a source of considerable grief and surprise to us. It also raises doubts and suspicions in our mind as to whether the Anglo-Indians, in accordance with the wishes of the Government, behave in a friendly manner towards the natives, and whether they consider their interests to be identical with those of the latter. The reader must remember that some time ago Sir Richard Temple went to Indore to decide the boundary question that had been under discussion between the Government of Bombay and Maharaja Holkar for some years past, and the decision arrived at was that the tract of land, three hundred and sixty square miles in area, situated in Khandesh, which was in the possession of the Government should be made over to Maharaja Holkar. Some men say that this piece of land has been conferred as a gift by the Government upon him in honour of the assumption of the imperial title by Her Majesty. But, looking at the gifts conferred upon the other chiefs in honour of the imperial assemblage, it does not seem probable that a gift of this kind would be conferred upon His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, nor a shrewd ruling chief like Maharaja Holkar would ever accept a gift of such a trifling value. As far as we know, His Highness claimed simple justice at the hands of the Government of India in the matter of the boundary question, and the making over of the small tract of land above referred to is in accordance with the decision arrived at in the question. However, let the cause of this cession be what it may, there is no doubt that as soon as it was known that a piece of land would be made over to Maharaja Holkar, our wicked contemporary the *Bombay Gazette* was transported with rage and delivered itself as follows :—(Here the *Virta Dhára* publishes a Marathi translation of the article published by the *Bombay Gazette* condemning the grant of three hundred and sixty square miles of land to Maharaja Holkar). The *Virta Dhára* then proceeds to re-

mark that as long as Englishmen continue to express such sentiments of hostility towards the natives and the Indian chiefs, it is impossible to expect that mutual sympathy can grow among them. While condemning the bestowal of the gift upon Maharaja Holkar, our contemporary has expressed great astonishment at the refusal on the part of the Government of India to restore the province of Berar and the Gwalior fort to the Nizam and Maharaja Sindhia respectively. But the reader must remember what views our contemporary expressed on these questions when they were agitated. The interesting article published by the *Bombay Gazette* in its issue dated the 28th June is simply calculated to excite jealousy in the minds of the Nizam and Maharaja Sindhia towards Maharaja Holkar. The Government has enacted Act IX of 1878 in order to prevent the publication of such articles in vernacular newspapers as are calculated to cause disaffection towards the Government, to excite race antagonism, or to defame the native chiefs or Government officers, and has exempted the Anglo-Indian editors from the operation of the Act, on the ground that they are an able body of men. But it will be quite in accordance with the object and spirit of Act IX of 1878 that the *Bombay Gazette* should be brought under its operation. The *Bombay Gazette* is notorious for its evil habits of inciting enmity among the Europeans and natives. We hope that Lord Lytton and Sir Richard Temple will see to this. The *Vrita Dhára* then proceeds to remark that the *Bombay Gazette* does not believe even the statements made by Sir John Kaye in his history of the mutiny about the conduct of Maharaja Holkar during the mutiny, which are based on official documents. We refer our contemporary to a new book called the "Last counsels from an unknown councillor," to know how Maharaja Holkar behaved towards the Government in the mutiny. If Maharaja Holkar were to charge the *Bombay Gazette* with libelling him, its eyes would be opened.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Qaisar-ul Akhbār* of the 14th July says that the Government of the North-Western Provinces has resolved to start relief works from the beginning of August next, and thus to save from starvation those poor men who have no means of earning a livelihood. This should have been done also last year. The Government should also render aid to the cultivators who are now in great distress, so that they may be able to commence their field operations. But as this will involve a vast amount of expenditure, the native nobility and gentry should share the burden with the Government. The best way to carry out this project will be to establish a committee in each district consisting of the *rāises* of the district, and a fund should be started in each district for the relief of the cultivators. The *rāises* should contribute to it, and the Government should also assign a sum equal to or double the amount of private contributions. The administration of famine should be also entrusted into the hands of these district committees.

Circulation,
260 copies.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustān* of the 13th July complains that the ruling of the Government of India regarding the retirement of uncovenanted officers from the public service at the age of fifty-five years is not strictly observed in the Panjab. Any officer who has reached the age of fifty-five years may be further retained in the service for one or two years if he efficiently performs his duties. But in no case an extension of service should be granted to sixty years of age.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbār*, Allahabad, of the 14th July, notices the quarrel that lately took place between Mr. Campbell, the district superintendent of police, Allahabad, and Munshi Manni Lal, the

The quarrel between the district superintendent of police and tahsildar of Allahabad.

tahsildar of the Allahabad pargana. The substance of the article is as follows :—By the order of the district magistrate, Munshi Manni Lal went to the police thana at Colonelganj, Allahabad, to hold an election for a member of the municipal committee, and to make some enquiries about the assessment of the license tax. When the tahsildar was engaged in his work, and a large number of men was present at the thana, the district superintendent of police came to the thana, and, pointing to the tahsildar, asked the sub-inspector of police who he was, and said that he was a very unmannerly or rude man, as he did not remain standing in his (the superintendent's) presence, and asked why the sub-inspector allowed him to enter the thana. The sub-inspector replied that, in the first place, he came to the thana under orders from the district magistrate, and, in the second place, he himself was a tahsildar and a magistrate of the first class; and under these circumstances how could the sub-inspector prohibit him from entering the thana? Then the superintendent went up to the tahsildar and told him that he was a very unmannerly man. On this he enquired the cause of this accusation. Then the superintendent asked whether he did not know him (the superintendent), and why he did not remain standing before him. The tahsildar replied that he did not know him (the superintendent), and that, as he was engaged in doing Government work, he could not remain standing. Then the superintendent desired him to remain standing, and the tahsildar refused to do so. Then the superintendent advanced his horse towards the tahsildar, and the tahsildar was obliged to leave the thana. The tahsildar submitted a report to the district magistrate, who, it is generally believed, has referred the matter to the local Government. We hope that the Government will take serious notice of this matter, so that no native officer may be subjected to such dishonour in future.

Circulation,
820 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 15th July makes certain suggestions for the favorable consideration of the Famine Commission with a view to improve the condition of the agricultural classes :—

(1).—That a suitable tract of land should be assigned as a pasture ground in each village where the cultivators may graze their cattle.

(2).—To preserve cattle from destruction, some strict measures should be adopted to prevent the village chamars from killing cattle. The village *panchayat* should have the power to expell a chamar from the village who is suspected of killing cattle.

(3).—Copies of a small medical book, prescribing remedies for cattle diseases, should be distributed among the patwaris, who should be required to explain the contents of the book to cultivators.

(4).—The number of butchers who kill cattle should be fixed according to the requirements of each place, and none of them should be allowed to kill more than a fixed number of cattle.

(5).—A strong bull should be kept at each village for breeding purposes.

(6).—A stop should be put to the evil practice on the part of cultivators of spending *takavi* money on their personal expenses, or in making bad wells.

(7).—All rivulets and streams should be carefully inspected with a view to mark those places where embankments should be erected, and the zamindars should be empowered to make embankments where necessary. Arrangements should be also made to convey the water of those rivulets into the neighbouring places for irrigation purposes.

(8).—When earth for the public roads is required, it should be dug in a way that not only no injury may be done to any field, but that large holes in the ground may be made by the digging where water may be stored.

(9).—A permanent settlement should be made in those places which are not likely to admit of an increase of revenue assessment.

(10).—If any zamindar thinks of spending any capital on improvements in his land, he should be assured how far he will be allowed by the Government to enjoy the increased profits accruing from the capital sunk.

(11).—A law should be enacted to regulate the dealings between the cultivators and the mahajans, so that the former may be protected from illegal extortions, and the latter may be able to realise their money from the debtors along with moderate interest. A mahajan should not be altogether at liberty in time of scarcity, but should advance money to the cultivators who have dealings with him.

(12).—Arrangements should be made in each village to secure a sufficient quantity of manure for the fields.

(13).—The increase of pigs in villages should be checked.

The *Agra Akhbár* of the 7th July, received on the 12th July, says that the Secretary of State for India is of opinion that those clauses of Act IX of 1878 which prohibit the criticism of Government measures should be repealed, and that the publication of only seditious articles should be prohibited. Now that Lord Salisbury has left the India office, the opinions of the present Viceroy have begun to be criticised. It is probable that Act IX of 1878 will ere long be repealed. Mr. Gladstone will not rest contented until he has made the press as free as his opinion. How unjust is it that a Government officer should commit any unreasonable or

Circulation,
135 copies.

illegal act, and that we should not have the liberty to honestly criticise his conduct?

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Akhbár-i-Anjumani Panjab* of

The claims of the teachers of elementary and middle schools to appointments in district offices.

the 12th July argues that elementary and middle schools being supported by district local funds, they are entirely under the management of the deputy commissioners. The teachers of those schools are appointed, transferred, promoted, and dismissed by the deputy commissioners. The only connection that these schools have with the provincial educational department is that the educational officers pay periodical visits to the schools, and give the advantage of their advice to the deputy commissioners. Thus the elementary and middle schools being under the management of the deputy commissioner, just like the other departments in the district, the teachers of those schools have claims to appointments in the other departments. Whenever any suitable posts are vacant in any department they should apply to the deputy commissioner for the vacant post. In that case they would have good prospects of promotion.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Najmul Akhbár* of the 8th July, received on the 12th

The approach of *qayámat* and the *Pioneer*.

idem, publishes an Urdu translation of an article of the *Pioneer* of the 5th July, in which it was stated that in some places in northern India a notice has been hung up in every *masjid* regarding the near approach of the end of the world. The purport of the notice is that a priest of the mosque at Medina had an interview in a dream with the prophet. The prophet expressed regret at the degenerate condition of the Musalmans, and said that now sin prevailed among the Musalmans, and that therefore it has pleased Heaven to punish them and destroy the world. The sun will rise in the west on the 11th July.

The *Najmul Akhbár*, in commenting upon the above article, remarks:—The *Pioneer* has not mentioned the name of a single place where the notice in question has been stuck up. We also live in northern India, but we have not heard any thing of the kind. Some time ago our contemporary referred to another notice, in which it was stated that the sun would rise in the west on the 17th June, 1878. It is useless on the part of a newspaper to publish such news without expressing its own opinion on them, because it is only calculated to impress the Government with the belief that the Musalmans are an ignorant people. There is no tribe in the world all the members of which do only wise acts. If a Musalman from folly spreads news, like the one above referred to, it is not right on any one's part to condemn the whole Muhammadan community. To say nothing of the educated Musalmans, even the uneducated among us do not believe such things. Although the opinions of Europeans carry great weight in these days, the natives do not believe the European astronomers, who say that famine will last for seven years, and that after a short time there will be only one religion all over the earth.

A correspondent of the *Berar Samachar* of the 14th July, writing from Deolghat, complains that the land situated along the paths leading to pasture-grounds in Deolghat is cultivated. The result of this is that cattle are tempted to enter the fields, and as soon as animals enter a field, they are caught and impounded. The writer also complains that the contractor of the municipal market at Deolghat exacts rent even from those vegetable-sellers who do not sit in the market but sit on the ground at some distance from it.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Sar Chashma Fez*, Lahore, of the 10th July, says that extreme credulity is one of the causes which impede progress among the natives.

Circulation,
225 copies.

A rumour is very prevalent at Lahore that a notice has been stuck up in Anarkali (Lahore) stating that *qayámat*, the last day of the world, will come on the 11th July. The whole community is frightened at this gloomy rumour, but no man has thought of taking the trouble to go to Anarkali and enquire into the truth of the rumour.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Vrita Dhára* of the 15th July argues that the knowledge of Europeans about the natives is very limited. The experience of Europeans, resident in India, extends only to their menial servants, as *khansamas*, *baburchis*, *bhistis*, &c., and to their *shiristadars*, *karkuns*, &c, whose only object is to cringe and fawn upon their masters in order to win their good-will. But they never come in contact with the independent and better educated class of natives. Thus it is obvious that it will be long before the Europeans are acquainted with the thoughts and feelings of the independent class of natives. This state of things is to be deeply regretted, because Englishmen are a very wise, skilful, and enterprising people, and there is strong hope of the regeneration of natives under their rule. But, looking at the above painful state of things, it seems that this hope cannot be soon realised. Moreover, Englishmen, who are not perfectly acquainted with the natives, repeatedly give vent to such thoughts as are only calculated to widen the breach that exists between the rulers and the ruled, and thus delay further the realisation of our hopes. This kind of conduct on the part of Englishmen is injurious both to the rulers and the ruled. The natives are loyally attached to the British crown; they appreciate the justice and impartiality of Englishmen; and pray for the permanent existence of British rule in India. The *Vrita Dhára* then quotes some extracts from an article published by Professor Monier Williams in a recent number of the *Contemporary Review*, embodying the adverse criticism passed by him on the native graduates, and observes that

every man will admit that the remarks made by Professor Monier Williams about the native graduates are quite improper, because the future progress of India entirely depends upon the educated natives. However, the remarks made by him about the imperfect education imparted by the Government to the natives are entitled to favorable consideration at the hands of the Government. The enactment of the Vernacular Press Act has nothing to do with the native graduates. We are surprised at the ignorance of Professor Monier Williams in this matter. It is not right on the part of any Englishman, who is not perfectly acquainted with the natives, to attempt to criticise them. Far less does it become a learned man like Professor Monier Williams to do so.

The *Núr-ul-Anwar* of the 13th July publishes a number of Persian verses written by one Muhammad Taqi, a native of Bardwan, in which the writer laments the present

Circulation,
450 copies.

The approach of *qayá-mat*.

degenerate times. Some select verses are translated below :—
O! Heaven, the wickedness that I see at present in every individual induces me to believe that the *qayámat*, or the last day of the world, will shortly arrive. The kings have abandoned religious zeal, and the father holds the sword in hand to kill his son. Able and wise men are despised and neglected, and ignorant and stupid men possess stately buildings and palaces. Dogs are carried by noblemen in their arms and on their shoulders, while men are seen carrying burdens. The Musalman warriors are without arms and provisions in the battle field, while highway robbers are armed with swords and shields. The *kafirs* or unbelievers are ready to go to hell, while the faithful or Musalmans are unwilling to go to Paradise (what the writer means is that the Musalmans are afraid of fighting, while other nations are ready to fight).

Peace and tranquillity prevail in the countries of *kafirs* or unbelievers, while lawlessness and disorder prevail in Muhammadan countries. O ! sheep, don't complain to the shepherds, because these shepherds are like wolves.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind* of the 13th July, on the authority of its Peshawar correspondent, states that the Bishop of the Panjab and Sindh preaches the Gospel in the bazars at Peshawar. Sindh preaches the Gospel in the bazars at Peshawar to native audiences.

Circulation,
135 copies.

The *Agra Akhbār* of the 7th July, received on the 12th idem, publishes an article in which the writer states that it is his object to publish on account or history of the late Imperial Assemblage. He will begin with the native chiefs, because they formed the principal part of the Assemblage. He at first finds it difficult to decide with what chief to begin. Several considerations have induced him to begin with the Begam of Bhupal. Firstly, women are entitled to precedence according to English civilisation. Refer to Sayyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur for a proof of this. Secondly, even ignorant persons admit that man is capable of ruling, but it is a matter of pride if a woman exhibits the capacity of ruling. True, besides the Begam of Bhupal, there are one or two other women who are rulers of States. But Bhupal has come to be specially distinguished for feminine rule. Again, according to European civilisation, the presence of women is essential to grace every occasion. Refer to Sayyid Ahmad Khan for an explanation of this. It has been remarked by a celebrated Englishman that, however noisy an assembly of persons may be on any occasion, all become silent as soon as a woman happens to pass that place. Moreover, it is natural that the more a man tries to conceal anything, the greater is the curiosity of others to know it. This is the reason why, in spite of prohibition, more news is published about Bhupal than any other State.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

(633)

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Aftab-i-Panjáb</i>	... Lahore ..	Urdu	... Bi-weekly ...	Faqir Muhammad,	1878. July 11th & 15th	1878. July 13th & 17th respectively.	575 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbár</i>	... Agra ...	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Muhammad Abdul Rahman.	... 7th & 14th	... 12th & 17th respectively.	135 "
3 <i>Akhbár-i-Álam</i>	... Meerut ...	Ditto	... Ditto ...	...	... 6th	... 15th	90 "
4 <i>Akhbár-i-Ám</i>	... Lahore ...	Ditto	... Ditto ...	Mokand Ram	... 10th	... 13th	1,050 copies (including 360 copies taken by Govt.)
5 <i>Akhbár-i-Tamannai,</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	... 16th	... 17th	112 copies.
6 <i>Akhbáron há Qiblah-gáh.</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	... 13th	... "	...
7 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbár</i>	... Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	... 14th	... "	100 "
8 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Hafiz Abdur Razzaq,	... 13th & 16th	... 15th & 18th respectively.	254 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
9 <i>Anjuman-i-Akhbár</i>	... Shábjahánpur.	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	...	... 15th	... 18th	33 copies.
10 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Chandan Lal	... 13th	... 16th.	135 "
11 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	... Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	... 12th	... 15th	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt)

List of papers examined.—(continued.)

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
12 <i>Aryán</i>	... Mirzapur.	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Monthly	Rev. J. Hewlett	July 1st	1878. July 13th	605 copies.
13 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akhdár</i>	... Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	11th	15th	100
14 <i>Benares Akhdár</i>	... Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Bishwa Nath Balbe	"	"	77
15 <i>Berár Samachár</i>	... Akola	Marathi	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	14th	16th	250
16 <i>Bharat Bandhú</i>	... Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	James Williams	12th	14th	150
17 <i>Dabdabah Qaisri</i>	... Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Raj Bahadur.	13th	16th	136
18 <i>Dabdabah Sikandri,</i>	... Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhamnad Husain Khan.	15th	17th	430
19 <i>Dharm Samáj Patr,</i>	... Aligarh	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-monthly,	...	Asarh badi 2nd or 16th June.	13th	...
20 <i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	... Gwalior	Ditto	Weekly	...	July 7th,	14th	...
21 <i>Jaipur Akhdár Ráj-pátdnd.</i>	... Jaipur	Urdu	Ditto	Najaf Khan	12th	15th	125
22 <i>Jahwah Tár</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	16th	18th	100
23 <i>Kárnámah</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhamnad Yaqub,	15th	17th	275
24 <i>Kavi Vachan Sudhá,</i>	... Benares	Hindi	Ditto	Chinta Mani Sarma	8th	12th	275
25 <i>Khair Khwáh-i-Álam,</i>	... Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Sayyid Mir Hasan,	11th	13th	135
26 <i>Khair Khwáh-i-Hind,</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Maha Narain	16th	18th	150
27 <i>Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.</i>	... Gujranwala.	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	13th	16th	625
28 <i>Koh-i-Núr</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Jawwad Ali	"	15th	540 copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt.)

29 *Lama-i-Núr*
30 *Lauhi Mahfúz*

... Jaunpur...
... Moradabad

Ditto
Ditto

Ditto
Ditto

... Abdulla Khan
... Mehndi Husain Khan

14th
12th

16th
15th
17th

50 copies.
90

29	Lama-i-Nar	...	Jaunpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdulla Khan	...	14th	...	16th	...	50	copies.
30	Lauhi Mahfáz	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mehndi Husain Khan	...	12th	...	15th	...	90	"
31	Mahad Akhbár	...	Indore	...	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	Ram Krishna Hari,	...	"	...	17th	...	110	"
32	Marwar Gazette	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	Madho Parshad	...	8th	...	13th	...	215	"
33	Mashir-i-Qaisar	...	Lucknow,	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	...	14th	...	15th	...	60	"
34	Meerut Gazette	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	...	6th	...	"	...	200	"
35	Mihir-i-Darakshshán,	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	...	11th	...	13th	...	350	"
36	Mirátul-i-Hind	...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Kishan Narain	...	15th	...	18th	...	150	"
37	Mitra Bilds	...	Lahore	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Mokand Ram	...	"	...	17th	...	100	"
38	Muhib-i-Hind	...	Meerut	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Sayyid Jamil ud-din.	...	2nd week of July,	...	15th	...	20	"
39	Mumba-ul-Ahkám	...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Khairati Lal	...	July 15th	...	17th	...	125	"
40	Muraqa-i-Tahzib	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Kishan Narain	...	"	...	18th	...	96	"
41	Naiar-i-Azam	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Amjid Ali	...	12th	...	16th	...	350	"
42	Najm-ul-Akhbár	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Hayat,	...	8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th.	...	12th, 12th, 13th, 17th, and 18th respectively.	...	150	"
43	Nasim-i-Agra	...	Agra	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sohan Lal	...	July 10th	...	July 12th	...	45	"
44	Nizam-ul-Akhbár	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Murari Lal	...	"	...	18th	...	425	"
45	Nar-i-Afshán	...	Ludhiana,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. A.P. Kelso	...	"	...	13th	...	84 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)	"
46	Nur-ul-Absar	...	Allahabad,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Roshan Lal	...	"	...	15th	...	450	"
47	Nur-ul-Anwar	...	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yakub,	...	13th	...	13th	...	125	"
48	Nasrat-ul-Akhbár	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	...	11th	...	"	...	820 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)	"
49	Oudh Akhbár	...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Shiu Parshad	...	"	...	"	...	400	"
50	Oudh Punch	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sajjad Husain	...	16th	...	18th	...	300	"
51	Panjabi Akhbár	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	...	"	...	"	...		"

List of papers examined—(concluded.)

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
52 Patiala Akhbār	Patiala	Urdu	Weekly	Rikhi Kesh.	1878. July 15th	1878. 18th	240 copies.
53 Prince of Wales' Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 12th	" 15th	50 "
54 Qaisar-ul-Akhdār	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad,	" 14th	" 16th	150 "
55 Rohilkhand Akhbār	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Bishan Sarup	" 13th	" 17th	195 "
56 Sudiq-ul-Akhdār	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Lal Singh	" 8th	" 13th	160 "
57 Safir-i-Budhdnā	Muzaffarnagar.	Ditto	Ditto	Ram Parshad	" 10th	" "	100. "
58 Safir-i-Hind	Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 13th	" 15th	200 "
59 Ditto	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	...	" 15th	" 17th	75 "
60 Sayyid-ul-Akhdār	Ditto	Hindi-Urdu,	Tri-monthly	Murari Lal	" 10th	" 15th	88 "
61 Sar Chashmai Fez	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Hafiz-ud-din	" 9th & 16th,	" 13th & 18th, respectively.	225 "
62 Shola-i-Tūr	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Haidar Ali	" 16th	July 18th	275 "
63 Shubha Chintak	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	...	" 15th	" 16th	150 "
64 Tohfah-i-Kāshmir	Jammu	Urdu	Ditto	...	" 10th	" 13th	255 "
65 Urāu Akhbār	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Hasan	" 16th	" 18th	60 "
66 Ditto	Akola	Marathi	Ditto	Kishan Chand	" 13th	" 16th	150 "
67 Urdu Akhbār (Akola)	Ditto	Urdu	Ditto	Ditto	" "	" "	100 "
68 Vakil-i-Hindustān	Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	Babu Ishan Chandar.	" "	" 15th	260 "
69 Vrit Dhara	Dhār	Marathi	Ditto	Ram Chand Balvant	" 15th	" 18th	175 "

ALLAHABAD:

The 22nd July, 1878.

PRIYA DAS,

Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.